

BAXTER SPRINGS NEWS

CHARLES L. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.
BAXTER SPRINGS, - KANSAS.

CURRENT COMMENT.

A MOVEMENT has been started in the Paris Journal to secure a dog's cemetery for the French capital.

CHICAGO is in the clutches of an ice cream trust, the four leading companies of the city that manufacture the frozen product having united.

THE New York World asserted that within the past few months industrial trusts have been organized in that city whose aggregate capital is more than \$600,000,000.

THE official reports of all commanding officers of the navy during the war have been compiled and published by the navy department. The documents contain many things that throw side lights on interesting phases of the war.

A SOCIETY for the prevention of tuberculosis is to be formed in Chicago. It proposes to distribute information about the disease, establish an open air sanitarium for invalids and influence legislation to prevent the disease.

SENATOR STEWART'S bill granting 2,000,000 acres of land to Nevada for irrigation was amended by the senate committee on irrigation. It grants 5,000,000 acres to each of the arid states, the proceeds to be used exclusively for irrigation purposes.

THE cost of the Spanish war, including garrisons in the dependencies during the remainder of the present fiscal year, will probably fall within the limit of \$250,000,000. This was about the amount estimated at the signing of the peace protocol in August.

THE pope the other day received a deputation of New York women, who presented him an illuminated address containing a great number of signatures and a purse of \$95,000. The pope, in return, expressed his heartfelt wishes for the prosperity of the United States.

THE anti-anarchist conference, which has been in session at Rome for some weeks, under the presidency of the Italian minister of foreign affairs, has closed its sittings and the delegates have appended their signatures to a protocol. It was understood that a number of practical resolutions were adopted, but the proceedings have not resulted in the convention binding the states represented.

FORTNESS MONROE, already styled the "Gibraltar of America," is to be made even more formidable than now. It is proposed to extend the fortifications at least half a mile on the Chesapeake bay side, so that the big guns which now command the entrance to the Virginia capes can also guard the approaches to Washington. Crushed stone will be used mainly for the building of the defenses.

DAVID SHEA, an ex-convict, deliberately committed suicide the other day in a rooming house at St. Louis by shooting himself in the head. In a pathetic letter left by him and addressed to the editor of the Post-Dispatch he said he was driven to death through a private detective agency hounding him. He declared he was unable to obtain work to sustain himself honestly and he decided to die.

NEW YORK health officials declare that influenza, or grip, is an infectious and contagious disease, due to the influenza bacillus, and that the disease is transmitted from person to person through the taking in of these organisms, either from direct contact or after the sections have been dried and inhaled in the form of dust. The disease cannot be produced by any other causes than the influenza bacillus. As to a remedy, experts say it is not safe to give any general prescription. The malady takes many different forms, and each form should be treated specifically.

COL CUTLER, commander-in-chief of the national guard of California, has outlined a plan for nationalizing the militia of the states and placing it under the charge of the government. His plan is to create a compulsory enlistment of one regiment of infantry or heavy artillery in every congressional district, also one company of cavalry and one battery of light artillery to every brigade of infantry, the organization, and maintenance to be at the expense of the United States and under the direction of the war department, without interference from the governors of states.

THIRTY railroads were represented at a meeting held in Chicago the other day to consider a plan proposed for a joint exhibit at the Paris exposition in 1900. The plan suggested is to construct a large scenic map that will show the route of every railroad in the country by electrical devices and on which the electrical devices and machinery of the surrounding country will be shown in proper proportion and color. The representatives of the various railroad systems discussed the project thoroughly. It was decided to raise \$100,000 for the purpose of making the exhibit.

PROF. CHARLES E. TRIMBLE, of Brooklyn, continues to have unbounded faith in the practical use of liquefied air as a substitute for steam and for high explosives. His recent announcement of his ability to manufacture liquid air cheaply and in large quantities is now further supplemented with the statement that he has invented a practical motor, by means of which the new force can be applied to all kinds of machinery. As liquid air has been demonstrated to possess from 30 to 100 times the power of steam, there can be no doubt as to its ability to supplant steam if practically applied.

ACCORDING to dispatches from New York, the bus line in Fifth avenue in that city is soon to be transformed into a horseless carriage service. Vehicles drawn by horses are to give way to the automobile buses that have been in successful operation in Paris for more than a year. The horseless carriage is less noisy, cleaner and easier to manage than horsepower means of travel, the Chicago News says. The automobile will not be frightened and run away in crowded streets, which is one of the greatest sources of danger to riders.

RAILROAD LAWS.

Gov. Leedy's Message Devoted Exclusively to This Subject.

He Recommends That Judicial Power Be Conferred Upon the Railroad Commissioners to Determine as to the Reasonableness of Railroad Charges.

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 22.—Gov. Leedy's message to the legislature, which was read in both houses yesterday afternoon, is as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: Although the present executive and majority of each house of the present legislature were elected under a pledge to the people to amend the constitution so as to confer a judicial power to determine as to the reasonableness of the rates of the railroads, and such difference of opinion prevailed that the executive felt called upon to withhold his approval from the bill, it is now my duty to do so. There was then pending in the supreme court of the United States a case which involved the question whether, as to railroad legislation, the legislature of a state should be held to be subject to the level of city councils or school district boards, upon the reasonableness, as well as the authority, of whose acts courts may sit in judgment. The courts, must sit in judgment upon the reasonableness of the rates, soon after the adjournment of the legislature, fully justified the fears and anticipations of those who deemed it futile to pass a maximum rate bill for the reason that such an enactment is a mere prostration of legislation, not a law which must be submitted to the federal court for approval or rejection. The decision declared that whether the rates of the railroads are to be determined by the legislature is a judicial question and that, first, a single federal judge, and, finally, a first federal judge, may, upon that question, reverse and hold null and void the act of an entire legislature, with its numerous membership, acting under the same oath as the judges and calmly deliberating for days in separate chambers. The courts, must sit in judgment upon the reasonableness of the rates, soon after the adjournment of the legislature, fully justified the fears and anticipations of those who deemed it futile to pass a maximum rate bill for the reason that such an enactment is a mere prostration of legislation, not a law which must be submitted to the federal court for approval or rejection. The decision declared that whether the rates of the railroads are to be determined by the legislature is a judicial question and that, first, a single federal judge, and, finally, a first federal judge, may, upon that question, reverse and hold null and void the act of an entire legislature, with its numerous membership, acting under the same oath as the judges and calmly deliberating for days in separate chambers.

At the same time the court declined, though urged, to lay down any definite rule by which, in advance of its judgment in each particular case, a legislature might abide by its decision, or not; so that whether rates are reasonable can be determined only by a standard which must remain unknown to every human being but to the judges of the courts, must sit in judgment upon the reasonableness of the rates, soon after the adjournment of the legislature, fully justified the fears and anticipations of those who deemed it futile to pass a maximum rate bill for the reason that such an enactment is a mere prostration of legislation, not a law which must be submitted to the federal court for approval or rejection. The decision declared that whether the rates of the railroads are to be determined by the legislature is a judicial question and that, first, a single federal judge, and, finally, a first federal judge, may, upon that question, reverse and hold null and void the act of an entire legislature, with its numerous membership, acting under the same oath as the judges and calmly deliberating for days in separate chambers.

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KANSAS RAILROADS.

Some Statistics from the Report of the State Commissioners.

The Earnings and Expenses of the Roads, Salaries Paid, Number of Men Employed, Accidents and Other Interesting Information.

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 24.—The biennial report of the state board of railroad commissioners has been completed. The following are some of the statistics relating to the railroads of Kansas, which are contained in the report:

Total mileage operated..... 5,259.28
Total mileage operated exclusive of trackage rights..... 4,782.61
Total for 1897..... 5,941.79
Decrease for the year..... 689.51
Decrease distributed as follows:
Hutchinson..... 5.13
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis..... 0.30
Leavenworth, Topeka & Southwestern (report not received in time to be tabulated)..... 5.77
Total decrease..... 61.17
The following lines show increase:
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe..... 1.73
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf..... 7.48
Union Terminal..... 0.45
Total increase..... 9.67
Net increase, including Leavenworth, Topeka & Southwestern, not tabulated..... 3.90
The gross earnings of the railroads were \$107,541.84 and the total operating expenses, \$121,601.12, leaving an income from operation of \$10,417.118.18.

As ready money was essential to the success of the project, I asked the railroad companies of the state to guarantee \$15,000 of such fund. Some of the roads did not respond, but the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe gave \$6,000, the Missouri Pacific gave \$4,000, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gave \$3,000, the St. Louis & San Francisco gave \$2,000, making a total of \$15,000 contributed by the railroads of Kansas. The balance of the \$15,000 was contributed by a good many citizens contributed also, making the total amount contributed, \$12,074.93. Of this sum the state has expended \$4,834.37, out of which expenses estimated at \$1,000 must be paid, which would leave a balance on hand of about \$1,200. As this expenditure was of great benefit to all the people of the state, and as the railroads not contributing were benefited as much as those who did, I deem it just that the legislature should reimburse all corporations, counties and persons contributing to this fund, so that the expense may fall equally upon all classes benefited, and I recommend that the legislature reimburse to the parties contributing all sums of money so paid.

JOHN W. LEEDY, Governor.

The Pleasant Gascoche. A personal allusion to the color of the negro's skin, a retort calling in question the nice conduct of the pazzo's sister, and then two savages foaming at the mouth, their paches wrapped round their arms, their bodies bent so as to protect their vitals, and their knives quivering like snakes, stood in the middle of the room. The company withdrew themselves into the smallest space, stood on the tops of the cases, and at the door the faces of the women looked in delight, while the pulpers, with a pistol and a bottle in his hands, closed down his grating and was ready for whatever might befall. "Carajo," and the knives flash and set out sparks as the returns de tie au tar jar the fighters' arms up to the shoulder joints. In a moment all is over, and from the pazzo's right arm the blood drops in a stream on the mud floor and all the company step out and say the negro is a "valiente," "my guapeton," and the two adversaries swear friendship over a tin mug of gin.—Saturday Review.

An Old Alp-Climbing Lady. The exploits of a septuagenarian Alpine climber of the fair sex are related by a correspondent of the "Haber Nachrichten." He and the landlord of the Frutt inn, Obwalden, and an old lady from Strasburg, on the verge of her seventy-sixth year, ascended the Hohenstollen, 2,494 metres above sea level. The following day the old lady was so fresh and vigorous after her difficult climb that she volunteered to accompany the same two guides to the summit of the Hohmat, which is 2,495 metres above the sea. The next day the daring dame, whose pluck, sureness of foot and endurance in both the ascent and descent had literally "electrified" her companions. Her birthday was quite an international festival among the guests from many lands assembled at Frutt. A bouquet of freshly gathered Alpine flowers, such as the rose, the hyacinth, and the primrose, were made by visitors who had admired her feat, but had not had the courage to share it.—London News.

Relics of Fairytale. The fascinating and mysterious fairy is used for personal adornment among the dusky beauties of the tropics. They are often found in their coils of hair inclosed in gauze bags and caught in folds of the gown. The luminosity of our modern fairy is far outshone by the species in southern climes. There they are frequently used in various ways for illumination and it is said that the brilliancy of the light of a single insect is such that the smallest print can be read. In Spanish tropical settlements, fireflies are used in a curious way when traveling at night. The natives tie an insect to each great toe and on fishing or hunting expeditions make torches of them by fastening several together. These same people have a summer festival at which their garments are covered with these brilliant living lights and, being mounted on fine horses similarly ornamented, the effect is that of a large, moving light.—Detroit Free Press.

A Profane Nonchalance. "I don't care anything for your nonchalance," remarked Judge Andy to Minnie Coleman, a woman who is always troubling the police with her perambulations on the streets after dark, "but you can't mix your indifference with public profanity. The officer says you walked down the street saying you don't care for anybody or anything and you profaned all your oaths with a great big 'D.'"

"Judge Andy, I was only feeling tired and I don't care," said Minnie's reply. "Dear me, times you know, what do best ob us gets blue and de ole airth loses all ob us pleasures. So last night I was in one ob dem yumors and maybe I did cuss a little."

"The next time you feel like that," advised Judge Andy, "you go off into the woods and have it out all by yourself. It will cost you \$3.75 this time for using the public streets as an arena to waste your surplus enervation."—Atlanta Constitution.

A Good Frenchman. The man who preaches with his entire powers finds the body and mind and heart all exercised. Other than that which he used in his painting room, it is said, Sir Joshua Reynolds took no exercise. He walked about the picture on his easel and his whole mind and heart went out toward it. Whitefield in his homely way commended to his brethren in the ministry "a good pulpit sweat" as the best of medicines. A sermon is an athletic exercise as well as a drain on the soul and spirit. Virtue goes out of the preacher just in proportion as he is a close follower of his divine Master.—Homiletic Review.

Great Time-Saving Scheme. "No," he said, "I don't care for poetry. Fact is, I haven't much time to read anything."

KANSAS RAILROADS.

IN SPECIAL SESSION.

Kansas Legislature Convenes at the Call of Gov. Leedy to Act on the Railroad Question.

When the senate met on the 24th Senator Campbell introduced a resolution appointing a committee to draw suitable resolutions on the death of Senators Wallace, of Atchison, and Mosher, of Cloud, who died since the last regular session. The resolution was adopted and the senate took up the resolution Thursday morning. Senator Hensley, of Riley, acting for the republican cause, offered a protest against the calling of a special session of the legislature. It was ruled out of order.

In the house John Seaton, of Atchison, offered the same protest against the legislature being convened. It was not disposed of. After adopting resolutions by Hensley to appoint committees to prepare suitable resolutions on the death of Representatives Akers, Bennett, Maxwell and Wilson the house adjourned until ten o'clock Thursday.

If the senate on the 24th Senator Forney introduced a bill to transfer the \$20,000 in the current university fund to the general fund. An emergency was declared and the bill passed by a vote of 19 to 7. There were no other bills on the senate's calendar.

The business in the senate on the 24th was largely of a routine character, several hours being consumed in an unsuccessful attempt by the republicans to have the senate adjournment taken to the 26th at four o'clock. In the house 35 new measures were presented, including those for a convention to revise the constitution, for a law creating insurance companies to repeal the law creating the board of pardons, to repeal the law under which the live stock sanitary commission is appointed and substituted a state veterinarian, to prohibit the sale of cigarettes to minors, to do away with convict coal mining, to prevent garbagemen to annoy debtors, to place express companies under control of the commissioners of the state, to place state institutions under civil service. A motion to pass the senate emergency bill to transfer funds failed to pass—60 yeas, 22 nays. The house adjourned until four o'clock on the 25th.

The senate on the 25th, nearly a dozen bills were introduced, including the following: To create a state society of miners; doing away with the state mine inspectors; to create a state university fund, advocated by Mr. Breidenbach, and to amend the garnishment laws. In the house, the 36 bills introduced on the 24th were advanced to second reading. The bill making provision for the payment of the salary of the legislature was reported favorably. Ury's joint resolution to repeal the penalty clause of the prohibitory law was read the second time. Another bill to assist the state in the following: For state uniformity of high-school books; to create a state society of labor; for a 24-cent-a-mile passenger rate on railroads, and for county ownership of telephones.

In the senate on the 27th, Mr. (rep.) of Washington county, re-introduced a broad commissioner bill which was killed by the legislature two years ago. Other bills introduced were: To tax foreign insurance companies 10 per cent; to elect state printer by direct vote of the people; for the initiative and referendum in cities and towns; providing for state test-books in all cases where necessary to make the votes of 15 senators necessary to call for the yeas and nays instead of three.—The house bills introduced included: To prohibit the office of coal oil inspector; to make public the value of railroads and control the amount of railroad mortgages; to make the state insurance superintendent sole judge of the solvency of a company and giving him absolute power to bar companies from the state; to prevent railroads "watering" their stock; allowing the collection of a reasonable attorney's fee in cases where judgment is rendered for wages or labor. A resolution to endorse Gen. Longstreet's plan of an air line railroad from Kansas City to the Pacific coast was referred. The house adopted a resolution to prohibit the judges of the supreme court from holding any other office.

NEW FEATURES INJECTED. A Section Added to the Kansas Railroad Bill Provides for a Receiver in Case of Disputes. Topeka, Kan., Dec. 28.—In order to arrive at a solution of strikes and other labor troubles a unique provision has been adopted and inserted in the railroad bill, which will be passed at the present special session of the legislature. The section provides that in the event of a material reduction in the wages, strikes or any serious trouble of any character between railroads and employees, the railroad court can, upon application of any interested party, appoint a receiver, take charge of the railroad and operate it until such labor trouble or other difficulties shall have been adjusted. It is the purpose of the framers of the bill, by this section, to make the railroad court a sort of board of arbitration to settle labor troubles. Another change was made in the bill last night, so that it provides that in all cases brought before the railroad in the state the suit shall be brought in the name of the state of Kansas.

Protest Against Discharging Women. Denver, Col., Dec. 28.—The recent announcement by the officials of the Chicago & Northwestern that they would dispense with the services of female employees on the ground that women were not competent to fill the more important positions on the road, has interested the club women of this city. They propose to lead an organized movement to protest against what they consider rank injustice. The club is now preparing circular letters to other federation organizations and they will be mailed in a day or two.

Died at a Ripé Old Age. Wilmington, Del., Dec. 28.—John P. Cochrane, ex-governor of Delaware, died to-day at his home in Middleton, aged 90 years. He was elected governor, in November, 1874, on the democratic ticket. At the expiration of his term he retired to private life.

Civil War Inevitable in Bolivia. Lima, Peru, Dec. 28.—Advices from Bolivia says that the condition of affairs there is serious. Young men belonging to the best society are joining either side, the banks have lost nearly all their clerks and civil war is inevitable.

LITERATURE.

James Whitcomb Riley recently won the championship for checker playing in his native country. Julia Ward Howe, although in her eightieth year, is still mentally vigorous, lecturing, attending conventions, etc. The graphic account of the sinking of the Merrimack and the capture of her crew at Santiago appears in the current number of Frank Leslie's Monthly. In the number of the 15th of December, the Merrimack and the capture of her crew at Santiago appears in the current number of Frank Leslie's Monthly. In the number of the 15th of December, the Merrimack and the capture of her crew at Santiago appears in the current number of Frank Leslie's Monthly.

THE KANSAS RAILROAD BILL.

Passion Cases at Topeka Interest the Measure—Gov. Stanley Will Appoint the First Court Under the Law.

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 20.—Yesterday afternoon and again last night the fusion members of the legislature caucused on the railroad bill. As a result it was agreed to introduce the bill in both the house and the senate and pass it. A few changes were made in the bill, but they were merely changes in verbiage and do not materially affect the general scheme of the law as outlined.

In the caucus the only test was on the proposition whether Gov. Leedy should appoint the first railroad court to serve until 1901, or leave the appointment to his successor, Mr. Stanley. The motion to have Gov. Leedy appoint them was defeated, 35 to 68. This is in accordance with the idea that the extra session should not deprive the incoming state administration of any patronage rightfully its own.

Railroad Bill in Outline.

Following are the principal provisions of the railroad bill: Section 1 creates a railroad court to be known as the court of visitation, consisting of three judges. Section 2 fixes the terms of office at four years, the judges to be elected at the general election in 1901. Section 3 provides for a clerk and stenographer to the court, to hold during the pleasure of the judges. Section 4 provides for the appointment of judges by the governor with the consent of the senate, to serve until the next general election. Section 5 fixes the salary of the judges at \$2,000 per year, the clerk at \$1,500 for the first year and \$1,700 for the second year. Section 6 provides that the court of visitation may sit at the capital in Topeka or anywhere else in the state in its discretion. Section 7 prescribes the power and jurisdiction of the court, classifying them under 12 sub-divisions. The power is to decree freight and passenger rates, revise demurrage charges, hear complaints, order improvements, adjust disputes and in general the scope is ample to correct every feature of railroad operation. Section 8 provides full common law and equity powers for the issuing of processes, production of records, attendance of witnesses, appointment of receivers, punishment for contempt and attendance of a jury. Section 9 provides for the court's government and the regulation of the practices before it.

Section 10 prescribes the duties of the sheriff, throughout the various counties in the serving of processes. Section 11 gives the court power to appoint a marshal, also a bailiff. Section 12 defines the pleadings which shall be a complaint in the name of the state and the answer thereto. Section 13 provides for the manner of preparing an information or complaint. Section 14 provides for citation upon the information and the manner of service. Section 15 allows the complainant to employ counsel to assist the state. Section 16 allows any party interested in the complaint to employ counsel to assist the state. Section 17 allows any party who may be aggrieved, although not a party to the suit, to show that a decree or judgment is being violated. Section 18 provides where connecting lines exist within the state that the judgment shall cover all the connecting lines. Section 19 strikes out. Section 20 provides that no rates, special contracts or agreements shall be in existence shall be received as proof of the reasonableness of freight charges. Section 21 provides for the rendition of judgments in the form of such judgments. Section 22 provides for the manner of rendering judgments or decrees. Section 23 provides for the posting of judgments in the offices of the railroad companies in the following: Section 24 provides for the trial of joint rates and the mode of procedure. Section 25 provides for the manner of the enforcement of judgments and decrees. Section 26 provides for an appeal only to the supreme court of Kansas. Section 27 provides for the review of a decree or judgment in certain cases. Section 28 provides for the manner of taxing costs and their payment. Section 29 provides for the appearance docket journal and other records of the court. Section 30 prohibits the judges of the court of visitation from accepting free transportation. Section 31 provides penalties in the event the railroads violate the provisions of this act. It makes it a misdemeanor for a railroad to make a contract with a person to discriminate in charges or classifications, with an additional fine of \$1,000 for every day the company shall violate the provisions of this act.

Section 32 allows damages, both actual and exemplary, notwithstanding the provisions of this act. Section 33 provides for the conduct of railroads in the case of strikes. It gives the railroad court power to inquire into the disagreement. If the employees are found to be in the wrong they can be enjoined from further disturbance. If the company is found to be in the wrong the court can order the company to adjust the strike, or the company failing to comply, to place the road in the hands of a receiver, who shall operate it as long as may be necessary to insure tranquility of commerce. Section 34 provides for the hearing of motions and affidavits. Section 35 provides for taking depositions. Section 36 is struck out. Section 37 bestows upon the court chancery powers to rehear orders and decrees. Section 38 prescribes that the provisions of the code of civil procedure shall apply to the railroad court as to other courts. Section 39 provides for correcting mistakes or clerical errors in decrees. Section 40 provides for a reviver of actions in accordance with the code. Section 41 provides that in proceedings of errors the bill of exceptions may be withdrawn and the error withdrawn. Section 42 repeals all acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act. Section 43 provides that the act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the official state paper, not later than March 15, 1900.

Well Known in Kansas.

Easton, Pa., Dec. 29.—Judge Howard K. Reeder died at his home in this city yesterday. He was 55 years of age. Judge Reeder was a son of Andrew H. Reeder, noted as the governor of Kansas during the anti-slavery controversy before the civil war. He served throughout that struggle, first as a lieutenant of regulars and afterward as a captain of volunteers.

Immense Cargo of Opium. San Francisco, Dec. 29.—The steamer China, just arrived from the orient, carried the largest consignment of opium ever entered at this port. There were 600 cases of the drug, valued at \$500,000. The total weight of the opium is 37,000 pounds and the duty on it amounts to \$102,350.

Flooded with Counterfeit Nickels. Paducah, Ky., Dec. 29.—This place has been literally flooded with counterfeit nickels. Yesterday the streets alone took in three pounds. The coin is fair in representation.

Nearly everybody smokes in Manila. It is a common sight there, it is said, after sundown, to see a father out for a stroll with his wife and children and everyone of them over the age of five smoking a cigarette. Japan with a population of 40,000,000 has 220 towns that have more than 100,000 inhabitants. In 1895 the number of such towns was 117. Osaka has increased from 250,000 to 510,000 inhabitants in ten years. Yokohama from 250,000 to 450,000. Kobe from 250,000 to 450,000. Tokyo has now a population of 1,500,000.

Rheumatism

Is caused by acid in the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla neutralizes this acid and cures the aches and pains. Do not suffer any longer when a remedy is at hand. Take the great medicine which has cured so many others, and you may confidently expect it will give you the relief you so much desire.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. Price 25c. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Hood's Pills cure sick headaches. 25 cents.

A SURPRISE PARTY.

It Came to a Man Who Used to Make Himself Solid with the Waiters.

"Brown had received a setback that he will not know whether he had over-tipped or not, as he sipped his coffee. 'I honestly believe that he has corrupted every decent waiter in the city by his outlandish system of over-tipping, making it almost impossible for a modest tipper to get any service at all.' 'He had a habit of starting with the head waiter, and tipping them all down the line. I don't know whether he had over-tipped or not, but I have my suspicions that he did.' 'The result has been that the waiters looked upon him as a sort of Indian nabob, or a returned king from the Klondike, and would pay no attention to anyone else when he was present.' 'You might complain and storm all you like, but it would have no effect. When Brown entered everything else was dropped until the imaginary specks of dirt were wiped from the immaculate table cloth and spotless china, and Brown seated in his solitary glory at his favorite place, which was always reserved for him. But all that changed now, and he is looking around for some anti-tipping society to join.' 'Find it in his soup!' asked Smith. 'Worse than that. All his life Brown has been trying to get money enough ahead to build himself a home, and now he has discovered that the house he is renting is owned by his former head waiter, and he is Free Press.

HIS FUTURE WIFE'S NAME.

The Curious Young Man Had It Told to Him to an Absolute Certainty.

He was a chatty kind of a conjurer, and was anxious to open the evening's entertainment merrily. So he stepped forward to the front of the stage and said: 'Ladies and gentlemen, if there is in this room any young man who would like to know the name of his future wife, if that young man will kindly stand up I will undertake to tell him, and this is no guessing competition. Now, will any single young man step forward?' Up jumped a young man in the center of the room. 'Thank you,' said the conjurer. 'Now, do you wish to know the name of your future wife?' 'Yes,' said the young man. 'I do,' said the young man. 'Well,' said the man of magic, 'I always like to do things in a proper business fashion. Will you kindly give me your name?' 'Yes, certainly,' said the young man; 'my name is James Jackson.' 'Thank you,' replied the conjurer; 'then the name of your future wife will be Mrs. Jackson.'—London Tit-Bits.

Diver's Don'ts.

Don't expect to shine in society if your clothes do. Don't strain your eyes looking for faults in your neighbor. Don't get into the habit of judging a book by the criticism. Don't forget that you injure your own character when you attack that of another. Don't carry a barrel of flour on your head in order to acquire a graceful carriage. Don't forget that it is wicked to be bad and lose; no man has the moral right to be wrong. Don't scold your wife in the presence of others; they may think you